

## THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Published Every Morning in the New York  
 THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY  
 Telephone Main 128. (Private Branch Exchange)

PUBLICATION OFFICE  
 1322 NEW YORK AVENUE N. W.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as  
 second-class mail matter.

New York Representative, J. G. WILKINSON.  
 SPECIAL AGENT, Bureau Building.  
 Atlantic City Representative, C. E. ARBET, 60  
 Bartlett Building.

No attention will be paid to anonymous  
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 be returned if unavailable, but stamps  
 should be sent with the manuscript for  
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Daily and Sunday.....\$6.00 per month  
 Daily, without Sunday.....\$5.00 per month  
 Sunday, without Daily.....\$2.00 per month

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1914.

We have passed the buck. Canada has  
 started a conservation movement.

Some women are so provoked when  
 they can find nothing to get mad about.

Editor Glass, of Alabama, probably  
 will never express his real opinion of  
 the United States Senate.

At any rate, nobody is blaming Hon.  
 Champ Clark for the free tolls plank  
 in the Baltimore platform.

If they are extracting teeth to the  
 accompaniment of music, as is reported,  
 it may not be painless dentistry.

Yes, Jason; we agree with you that  
 a man who pays \$5 an hour to learn  
 to dance the fishwalk is a sucker.

The newspapers refer to Uncle Joe  
 Cannon as a Danvillian, but the Demo-  
 crats used to call him a Danvillian.

When the women get in power, and  
 we have women firemen, they will in-  
 sist on having all the fire engines  
 equipped with black silk hose?

A man who spoke French landed in  
 Houston, Tex., the other day. They  
 thought he was an "unknown tongues"  
 preacher, and took up a collection for  
 him.

Heard a man say the other day of a  
 business rival: "He is running his  
 business just as I want him to run it."  
 Would you consider that a knock or a  
 boost?

We think Giff. Pinchot stands about  
 as much chance of being elected Sena-  
 tor from Pennsylvania as a white man  
 would stand in trying to raise water-  
 melons in Haiti.

Swathed in antiseptic gauze a Balti-  
 more man and woman were married in  
 Cincinnati recently, the bride being  
 ill with scarlet fever. The clergyman  
 who performed the ceremony was pro-  
 tected against contagion in the same  
 manner. The question is why did they  
 do it.

A Chicago candidate for alderman  
 distributed 1,000 boxes of candy to the  
 women attending a political meeting at  
 which he spoke. Male suffragettes be-  
 longing to Sylvia Pankhurst's army in  
 London mutinied because they were not  
 permitted to smoke in meeting. Breth-  
 ren, isn't it time for sober thought on  
 this great question?

A rich New Yorker met with an acci-  
 dent which rendered him unconscious.  
 Bystanders summoned a physician, who  
 subsequently sued his patient for \$500  
 for medical services. The court award-  
 ed him \$15, which was probably quite  
 enough. But just to think, the victim  
 would probably have paid \$50 or \$100  
 without a murmur, even though he had  
 no voice in engaging the high-priced  
 practitioner.

If the Republican party agrees to  
 waive certain principles when election  
 time comes around simply to win, there  
 is no use of its observing Lincoln's  
 birthday. If we want to subscribe to  
 every nostrum that comes along, we  
 might as well join another party simply  
 to get votes." Who said it? William  
 Howard Taft; and in saying it he em-  
 phasized the reason why he was a great  
 President and a poor politician. All  
 the same, Democrats and Republicans  
 will have to take their hats off to him.

Don't forget the horses today. Their  
 lot yesterday was pitiable. Caught out,  
 smooth shod, by the storm they slipped  
 and fell on the streets and lay pinned  
 beneath their heavy loads in the  
 chilling, clinging snow. The old prover-  
 b has it: "The merciful man is merciful  
 to his beast." It is capable of amend-  
 ment to read: "The economical man  
 is merciful to his beast." Horseflesh  
 is valuable and it deteriorated  
 many hundreds of dollars in Wash-  
 ington yesterday because it was not  
 protected from the storm. But for  
 whatever reason, don't forget the horse  
 today. Don't take him out unless he is  
 rough shod. Let him rest at intervals  
 if he is drawing a heavy load, and  
 leave the check rein off. Put a blanket  
 on him when he is standing and don't  
 let him stand longer than is absolutely  
 necessary. In short, imagine you're a  
 horse today.

## Safe with the Senate.

In the case of the People of Wash-  
 ington vs. The District of Columbia  
 Committee of the House of Repre-  
 sentatives, on appeal to the Senate of  
 the United States, the cause of the ap-  
 pellants was conservatively and ably  
 argued by counsel. It was not really  
 a judicial proceeding at all, because the  
 controversy over the District's right to  
 its own revenues is at present purely a  
 legislative one; but the hearing yester-  
 day before a subcommittee of the Sen-  
 ate Appropriations Committee, when  
 Washington was represented by a com-  
 mittee of its Board of Trade, was in  
 effect an appeal to a higher authority  
 from an unjust decision of a lower one.

The issue is sharply drawn—whether  
 the act of 1878, establishing a perma-  
 nent form of government for the Dis-  
 trict of Columbia and dividing the ex-  
 pense of maintaining the same equally  
 between the District and Federal gov-  
 ernments is to be violated and in effect  
 repealed and no other system devised  
 to take its place; whether chaos is to  
 be substituted for order and whether  
 \$1,500,000 of the District's revenues are  
 to be confiscated and delivered over to  
 the Federal government by act of Con-  
 gress. These are the things provided  
 for by section 8 of the District of Co-  
 lumbia appropriation bill as it was  
 passed by the House and sent to the  
 Senate.

The committee from the Board of  
 Trade, which argued the cause of  
 Washington before the Senate sub-  
 committee, was composed of George  
 Truesdell, H. B. F. Macfarland, A. B.  
 Browne, and R. P. Barnard, a formid-  
 able array when it is remembered that  
 the two gentlemen first named were  
 formerly District Commissioners, who  
 during their terms deservedly en-  
 joyed the respect of both Congress  
 and the people of Washington. Natives  
 of Washington, they have ever been  
 students of its municipal affairs and  
 advocates of all measures for the pro-  
 motion of its welfare. Certainly men  
 who have framed appropriation bills  
 and other legislation for the District,  
 who have stood, as it were, between  
 the people of Washington and Congress  
 and weighed carefully the merits of  
 every question arising between the  
 governed and the governing, were en-  
 titled to a patient hearing, and their  
 words to profound consideration, and  
 this the Senate committee accorded  
 them. The one cause for regret is that  
 the House District Committee could not  
 be present to hear the case of the Dis-  
 trict presented dispassionately by such  
 high authority. The result could but  
 have been a better understanding and a  
 better feeling on their part toward the  
 people of this city.

Washington may confidently rest its  
 case with the Senate, with the knowl-  
 edge that it will receive justice, and  
 let us hope that the House will find it  
 in its heart to cheerfully acquiesce.

**Flying Across the Ocean.**

With each passing decade the seven  
 wonders of the world have to be  
 brought up to date, so fast is the march  
 of the man with ideas. We can easily  
 recall the old printer saying: "There  
 never will be a machine to set type, the  
 spacing and filling of lines of type must  
 always be done by hand." But we have  
 the Mergenthaler and other machines  
 that do better and five times as much  
 work as used to be done by hand.  
 Talking over a wire was laughed at,  
 but we have the telephone, the wire-  
 less, and the phonograph. And so it  
 goes all down the line.

Now comes a controversy on cross-  
 ing the ocean in a flying machine. Some  
 say it can and will be done, others that  
 it is impossible because of limitations to  
 the engine and staying power. Yet  
 there is a project to fly around the  
 world in connection with the Panama-  
 Pacific Exposition, and The Herald  
 does not question but that it will be an  
 accomplished fact, if not in one year,  
 then in the next.

Wonderful progress has been made  
 since the dirigible attracted attention.  
 Then came Orville Wright from out  
 of a little city in Ohio with his won-  
 derful improvements that made him a  
 rival to the eagle. In testing out the  
 different flying machine inventions hun-  
 dreds of lives have been lost, but the  
 same proportion of fatalities have oc-  
 curred in developing the railroads and  
 the building of skyscrapers, &c.

The trans-Atlantic flight will come  
 and the cost will be great, but the ben-  
 efits that will result will be material  
 ones.

**Measuring the Good Old Days.**

So far back as the premier of a play  
 by that then popular producer of dra-  
 matic sensations, Plautus, there was  
 record that old men are ever praisers  
 of the good old days. It is safe to  
 conjecture that Adam, when he was  
 become quite old, and Eden's sanctity  
 and Eden's serpent were but memories,  
 used to tell tall stories of the time past,  
 having a chastened Mother Eve as cor-  
 roborative witness. The old men of  
 today are no better in this respect, save  
 where actual statistics of measurements  
 forbid them to indulge promiscuously  
 in plain and fancy shooting with the  
 long bow.

What Mr. Richard Armstrong, cap-  
 tain of Yale University's victorious  
 crew in 1895, told other sons of Old Eli  
 at an alumni dinner the other night is,  
 then, of a more than passing interest.  
 Mr. Armstrong denied that the Yale men  
 of today lack either the grit or the  
 vim that their predecessors became  
 famed for. Although the Yale crews  
 recently have failed to win their races

## Under the Capital Dome.

Representative Donovan, of Connec-  
 ticut, introduced a bill providing for the  
 payment of a Federal bounty of \$1 a  
 ton or 2 cents each for dogfish or other  
 members of the shark species, as well  
 as starfish, that destroy codfish between  
 Maine and Cape Hatteras. Reduction  
 plants for producing fertilizer from the  
 fish are provided for in the bill.

Representative Howard, of Georgia,  
 obtained the promise of the Secretary  
 of Commerce that a branch office of the  
 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Com-  
 merce will be established in Atlanta. This  
 branch office will be a distributing point  
 for information gathered by the Depart-  
 ment for the use of Southern States.  
 Four branch offices are now contemplated,  
 the elected cities being Seattle, St. Louis,  
 Detroit, and Atlanta.

A proposal that the government save  
 \$7,000,000 in the next ten years in interest  
 by lending to the farmers of Oklahoma  
 on land mortgages, Indian funds which  
 it now holds, was made during debate  
 on the Indian stock amendment by  
 Representative Morgan, of Oklahoma.

The United States was accused of con-  
 ducting its affairs on an unbusiness-like  
 basis by Representative Martin Dies, of  
 Texas. Speaking on private pension bills,  
 Dies inveighed against the proposal to  
 give the Government employees civil  
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 of inefficient employees who would not  
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**Among "Us Chiefs."**

Enough testimony to prove that The  
 Washington Herald's contention for a  
 public trial instead of a private hear-  
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 on charges resultant from alleged mis-  
 management of the men fighting the  
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 one statement by Battalion Chief Proctor  
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"The feelings among us chiefs are not  
 particularly pleasant," Proctor testified.

That statement, with the persistent  
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 to dispose of Sullivan's case, completes  
 the conviction that Mr. Sullivan, how-  
 ever, fortuitously, has done the people  
 a service by not availing himself of an  
 opportunity to retire. He has given the  
 people a chance to examine the inside  
 of the fire department—the esprit de  
 corps as well as the dashing gallantry  
 of overt action.

Let it be noted, too, that however  
 tense feeling "among us chiefs" may  
 be, the three individuals most intimately  
 concerned in this investigation—Sullivan,  
 Wagner, Proctor—are not the problem  
 before the people. The verdict as to  
 the guilt or innocence of Sullivan  
 and the possibility of Wagner and  
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 portant, yet only incidents to the prob-  
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The people's real and lasting interest  
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 taken away and not allowed to come  
 back.

**Morning Smiles.**

**In the Right Place.**

Visiting Philanthropist—Good morning,  
 madam; I am collecting for the Drunk-  
 ard's Home.

Mrs. Patrick—Sure, I'm glad of it, sor-  
 ry if you come around tonight you can  
 have my husband—Successful Farming.

**Papa in Pain.**

Little Johnny—Oh, mamma, what's that  
 dreadful noise?

Mamma—Hush, darling; papa's trying  
 to save the price of a shave—Chicago  
 Ledger.

**Only Half a Job.**

"I done intends to make a astronomer  
 out of my son," said one colored man.  
 "You done told me dat before," replied  
 the other. "But what's he gwine ter do  
 in de daytime?"—Kansas City Star.

**Explained.**

George—Didn't you notice that I pressed  
 my foot at dinner tonight?

Ethel—Why, it wasn't my foot you  
 pressed. Oh, George, I wondered why  
 your was smiling so sweetly at the  
 minister—Judge.

**Discouraging.**

Her admirer swallowed hard, pulled at  
 his collar, and finally made up his mind.  
 "Lillian," he said desperately, "let's get  
 married!" Lillian's bored expression van-  
 ished. "All right," she agreed; "but  
 who can you marry?"—Judge.

**An Unconscious Joke.**

Little Ada came in to her mother from  
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 any legs, mother?"

"Why, no, dear," replied the mother.  
 "Of course not. Why do you ask?"

Ada looked solemn as she raised her  
 face to her mother's. "Why, then, mother,  
 she said, "I've been eatin' caterpillars!"—Harper's Magazine.

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Exe—What ridiculous, impossible things  
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Mrs. Exe—I know they used to be, but  
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Exe—Well, this one can't be. Here are  
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 both with brand new gowns on, and  
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Mr. and Mrs. Willey were having a  
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"But you must remember," said the  
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 yours, Alice."

"Oh, yes, undoubtedly Arthur," replied  
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 you."—Lippincott's.

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"Pat," shouted an officer to his Irish  
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 biscuits."

## HISTORY BUILDERS.

**A Political Puzzle Which Is Still  
 Unsolved.**

(Written Exclusively for The Washington Herald.)  
 BY R. J. EDWARDS.

AM convinced that the true history  
 of the manner in which Grover  
 Cleveland was nominated for governor  
 of New York in 1895 can never be told.

"I could tell much of the history of  
 the politics which triumphed when Cleve-  
 land was nominated for the third time,  
 for I was in the thick of that political  
 battle," Mayor Grace continued, "but in  
 1892 I was mayor of New York and was  
 so occupied with my duties that I did not  
 have any opportunity to learn what the  
 politics which preceded the gubernatorial  
 nomination. I have asked every-  
 body who did have a hand in that game  
 and they have all refused to pick the various  
 stories together; there still remains a  
 missing link."

"I am now satisfied that nobody knows  
 exactly how or why Cleveland was nomi-  
 nated and about it is the queerest  
 sort of destiny that the nomination did  
 come to him with his subsequent election,  
 whereby he was pre-eminently indicated  
 as the Democratic candidate for Presi-  
 dent in 1896."

"Do you remember Waldo Hutchins?  
 He was a member of Congress from  
 Westchester County, which adjoins New  
 York County, on the north. He was a  
 busy man, and sometimes when I  
 looked at him or talked to him, I could  
 not help being reminded of William M.  
 Tweed, for Hutchins' figure and the  
 shape of his head were very much like  
 those which distinguished Tweed. His  
 expression of his face, however, was en-  
 tirely different, for he was a man of ex-  
 cellent character. He had hosts of  
 friends. He was about the only man  
 whom I have ever directed factious of New  
 York City would unite for the gubernatorial  
 nomination."

"Hubert O. Thompson, who at that time  
 was the leader of the county Democracy,  
 the great rival of Tammany, told me that  
 a day or two before the convention met  
 a very thorough canvass showed that  
 Hutchins would have a majority over all  
 the other candidates in the field and  
 would be nominated on the first ballot—  
 certainly on the second."

"Thompson told me that Cleveland, who  
 was then mayor of Buffalo, was persuad-  
 ed to go to Syracuse, where the con-  
 vention was held, to deliver the opening  
 convention met. He was there only a few  
 hours, and then went back to Buffalo,  
 because he was satisfied that he could not  
 get the nomination."

"I have often thought of the queer part of  
 the whole business, to my thinking, Dan  
 Manning, who afterward became Cleve-  
 land's Secretary of the Treasury and  
 who was the head of the Democratic or-  
 ganization, was so friendly to Hutchins' friends  
 to be friendly to his nomination."

"A year or two later Dan Lamont told  
 me that Manning had privately decided  
 that Cleveland was the most available  
 man to nominate."

"Whatever other man he had in his  
 mind, he went to Hutchins' friends and  
 said to them that they had better scatter  
 if they wanted the first ballot because  
 if they made their support of Hutchins  
 strong the friends of various other can-  
 didates, Roosevelt, F. Flower, Perry Bel-  
 mont, Gen. Slocum, and Grover Cleve-  
 land, might concentrate upon some one  
 of these and so be their candidate."

"Manning's suggestion was thought to be  
 a good one. In accordance with it,  
 John Kelly, who was then the leader of  
 the County Hall, was turned over to  
 Cleveland. So many of Hutchins' friends  
 scattered their vote that he made a poor  
 showing, and as Kelly had voted for  
 Cleveland the assumption was made  
 that he would support him. The result was  
 that Cleveland unexpectedly got a very large  
 vote and was nominated, much to his